

Miller & Rhoads

Mail Orders Filled at Advertised Prices.

Men's New \$1 Shirts, 59¢

Shirt values are staple, and it's been impossible for months past to buy really good shirts below regular prices.

As this house prides itself upon the quality of merchandise sold, we've had to content ourselves with scouring the market for the very best that could be had at regular prices.

A certain shirt manufacturer, however, has been after our business for some time, and to get a start with us has made us the best proposition we've had in two years. We will offer to-day—

Men's White Oxford Cloth Shirts, \$1 Value, 59¢

Well made, full length and width, buttonholes well worked, good pearl buttons, cushion neckband, attached cuffs. Real Oxford Cloth, in the

proper weight for wear right now (heavier cloth than is put into summer shirts), a Man's Shirt in the house at \$1 as good as this one at 59¢.

May Manton Patterns, 10c; by mail, 12c.

TO PUT POST-OFFICE IN CAPITOL SQUARE

Business Men Want State to Permit Temporary Use of Southeast Corner.

RESOLUTION IS INTRODUCED

No Building in City Found to Be Suitable—Postmaster Favors New Plan.

If the plans of prominent citizens and local government officials can be matured, temporary quarters for the Richmond post-office will be provided in the southeast corner of the Capitol Square, through the courtesy of the State of Virginia. Senator A. C. Harman, who represents the city in the upper house of the Legislature, introduced a joint resolution yesterday providing for the loan of the corner for government purposes, the State to be at no expense in the matter, and the square to be restored to its original condition as soon as the new Federal building is completed.

The suggestion is said to have come from Mr. John P. Branch, president of the Merchants' National Bank. Postmaster Cabell is known to have endorsed the plan.

He said yesterday that he had found no building among those offered which would be suitable to the needs of the office, and much preferred the erection of a temporary structure, for use for two or three years. The Capitol Square location would be more convenient to the business center, and would take the post-office but one block from its permanent location. Col. George W. Taylor, who is in charge of the Capitol Square, declared that he was merely the agent of a government in the matter, and that he would offer the site to the proper officials in Washington. The resolution, which will be taken up in the Senate to-day, is as follows:

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has appropriated \$850,000 for the erection of a post-office and court house and for the United States courts;

Whereas, it is necessary to erect a temporary structure (for which no suitable site has been obtained elsewhere) for the use of the government during the construction of the said building;

Resolved, That the House of Delegates concurring, that leave is hereby granted to the proper officials of the United States government to erect a temporary structure for the purposes aforesaid at the southeast corner of the Capitol Square;

Provided, That said structure shall be erected along lines to be designated by the Register of the Land Office, and in such manner as to cause no injury or destruction of any of the large trees growing in the Capitol Square, and further, That the ground to be occupied by the temporary structure, and the condition of the Capitol Square, shall be restored to its present condition within the time specified, when the said temporary structure shall be removed; and further,

Resolved, That leave is hereby given to the Federal government to use and occupy any temporary structure that may be erected as aforesaid until a permanent building shall be ready for occupancy.

SUSPECTS FOUL PLAY

Mother of J. J. Hawthorne Trying to Solve Mystery.

Mrs. Annie E. Hawthorne, of Henrico county, mother of J. J. Hawthorne, who was killed on February 4th by a fall from the high bridge at the foot of the Capitol Square, believes that there are suspicious circumstances surrounding her son's death. She states that the accident was caused by a motor car, and that she saw the car at the time of the accident. She also states that she saw the car at the time of the accident, and that she saw the car at the time of the accident.

SUIT AGAINST ROAD

John B. Boyd Wants \$10,000 for Injuries Received in Accident Here.

Claiming that he was seriously and permanently injured while in the discharge of his duty John B. Boyd, an employee of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, filed suit against the company for \$10,000 damages in the City Circuit Court yesterday. He was working in the yards here when he was struck by a car.

Work on Budget.

The Council Committee on Ordinances, Charter and Reform will meet tonight at 7 o'clock. At the same hour a subcommittee of the Finance Committee will meet to begin the formulation of the budget. The preliminary work has been done by the general committee and the subcommittee has been instructed to get the appropriation ordinance in shape as soon as possible. The work will probably require several meetings.

SWEEPING CHANGE IN SALOON PLAN

Judge Witt Wipes Out Bars on Many Streets Where They Thrived Heretofore.

DEALERS GOING TO COURT

Unsuccessful Applicants Claim Law Is Unconstitutional. Gist of New List.

After weeks of anxiety, uncertainty and fear, liquor dealers of Richmond will hear their fate to-day. From the bench in the Hustings Court this morning Judge Witt will read the names of 140 or 145 persons who will be permitted to sell liquor under the Dabney ordinance.

Perhaps the most important announcement yesterday—more important even than the news as to which sections would be rid of saloons—was that the constitutionality of the Dabney law will be challenged in court, mainly on the ground that it is discriminatory, inasmuch as it deprives reputable citizens of a means of livelihood which they have never been victims of complaint and when others are licensed to operate.

The drastic effect of the new law can be easily understood from the statement published elsewhere as to what the list will show. The gist of the statement will be verified this morning when Judge Witt's list is made public. In denying licenses to some applicants, Judge Witt was forced to put them out of business when there was no complaint against their establishments. If all had to go, this would be discrimination, together with the fact that the entire liquor monopoly will be put into the hands of 150 or 200 persons, who will be licensed to sell liquor, and they will take the matter to the courts at once.

Final Conference. Judge Witt held a final conference with the Police Commission yesterday when his list was carefully examined. It is not quite complete, it is understood, because he wants to consider several applications with respect to the locations. Every effort to secure copy

Record Wanted by Commissioners Was Destroyed

(Continued From First Page.)

with the statement that certain papers were needed. "I told him they had been destroyed," said the witness. "It was done some time ago, I don't exactly remember when, and under my orders. The papers were bulky and in the way, and I don't consider them especially valuable. I did not consult anybody except Comptroller Sullivan."

"Can you give me a definite idea," asked the commissioner, "what papers were destroyed, and what was the reason for their destruction?"

Mr. Enslow replied, "as the destruction extended over a considerable period."

Mr. Lane led the witness away very suddenly by asking if he had received circulars from the Interstate Commerce Commission or from the Federal Reserve Bank.

"Then I will read it to you now," he said. From the act to regulate commerce he quoted the section providing for the destruction of records. There was silence in the courtroom.

In Open Court. "Did you not know," said Commissioner Lane, as he laid aside the book, "that this provision was in the law at the time you destroyed the papers?"

"No, sir," replied Mr. Enslow. "I never read the law and knew of no reason why they could not be destroyed."

There were some other questions, turning to Mr. Wickham and addressing him, Commissioner Lane said:

"If there is any explanation you desire to make, Mr. Wickham, I will be glad to hear from you to-night or to-morrow. I am satisfied you knew nothing about the records being destroyed."

"I know nothing whatever about it," said Mr. Wickham, "but I will look into it. When shall I see you, Your Honor?"

"Oh, at any time," Commissioner Lane replied. "In open court."

Confidence Destroyed. Although the burning of records was by far the most important evidence of the day, there were other developments. Some of them rather pathetic. H. L. King, freight agent of the Atlantic Coast Line, and H. R. Finney, freight agent of the Seaboard Air Line, came forward with the admission that while relying implicitly on the integrity of the Chesapeake and Ohio, they had been misled in order that the bank account of W. R. Johnston might be increased. The billing from the connecting line had been accepted in good faith, blindly, on the assumption that it was genuine. But it was not. They showed by the books that W. R. Johnston had been routing grain out of Richmond, just as it was a through shipment from Valley points. As a result of this barefaced swindling the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line were defrauded; they lost 2 cents per 100 pounds, or about \$15 a car.

The Southern roads were actually and literally "skinned" by the tactics of Johnston, who, in return for the favor, gave all his business from the West to the Chesapeake and Ohio, refusing to accept cars if they happened to come over other roads. This statement, first made by Councilman Gates, who said he devised the scheme and conspired with Johnston, was a general freight agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio, was substantiated by the records of three railroad companies. The swindle was broken up by the part of last October, when L. B. Johnston, special agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, came here and quickly detected it.

About Other Firms. But there were other chapters. W. L. Boyd, of W. S. Forbes & Company, and W. P. Jarvis, of Warner Moore & Company, threw more light on conditions, which will later be looked into by a Federal grand jury. These firms had their secret arrangement with Mr. Gilbert, Forbes & Company, who sold fresh and salt meat and packing products generally, routed Western carload shipments to South Carolina towns via Richmond.

On arrival were the cars were opened. Stuff was taken out and other stuff was substituted. The weight was re-

What Saloon List to Be Issued To-Day Will Show

Five or ten applications will be held up temporarily. There will not be a single saloon in the Penitentiary Bottoms.

Only two saloons will be left on Main Street west of Eighth—Chassie Trafieri, at 500 West Main, and Savage, on Main near Second.

Only two saloons will be licensed on West Cary—Torrence and Moschetti.

Eight or ten saloons will be wiped out on Church Hill, Phil Bagley alone remaining. The present number there is so great that the police have had difficulty in maintaining order.

Biagi, Herman W. Stein and Kain will continue in business on Brook Avenue, all other saloons on the Avenue being closed.

Six or seven saloons will be closed on Seventeenth Street.

Very few changes will be made on West Broad Street.

From Eighth Street to the corporate limits east there will not be a bar on Broad Street, except one by the First Police Station.

Every saloon will be taken from Seventh and Cary Streets, except the Ferriter House, which will do only a package business.

No changes will be made at present in the saloons at Seventh and Broad Streets. Licenses have neither been granted nor refused there.

of the list last night failed. Judge Witt declined to give it up, but from a source that cannot be questioned, it is declared that the summary of it published herewith is absolutely correct.

There does not seem to be any question about the determination of certain dealers to test the law.

A report several weeks ago that legal efforts would be made to annul it was denied, but the information comes from good authority that lawyers will be engaged now to fight it. The successful applicants, however, will discourage this movement; they

would have everything to lose and nothing to gain.

Seventeenth Street will be sanctified in spots. Alderman Donahoe will continue to hold forth on that thoroughfare. Fulton will feel the force of the judicial ax, as not more than one-third of the saloons will remain in that water-bound section.

The new law becomes effective May 1st, at which time the number of bars will be reduced from 254 to 150. The license tax will be increased from \$200 to \$500. In the meantime those who are going out of business will endeavor to dispose of their stock, with special bargain nights late in April.

the unlawful practice by which W. R. Johnston had an advantage over his competitors.

With the air full of rumors, there was little yesterday to connect E. D. Hotchkiss, general freight agent, with the rebating practice. Mr. Swain testified that the authorizations signed "E. D. H." were not in the handwriting of Mr. Hotchkiss. He was positive about that—as positive as a handwriting expert, which he is not. Moreover, he did not believe that the orders signed "A. P. G." were written by Mr. Gilbert.

Chesapeake and Ohio officials smiled broadly during the testimony, and indeed it seemed to be plain that when called upon to answer in court the company will claim that the "A. P. G." authorizations were forgeries.

Inasmuch as these orders were presented by Mr. Gates, of immunity bath face, some attempt might be made to connect him with it.

It is very plain, however, that the government is after two men—W. R. Johnston and E. D. Hotchkiss. Mr. Johnston was the beneficiary of the swindling device of his friend Gates.

The latter says that his employer had "only a smattering" of what was going on. Mr. Hotchkiss, on the other hand, was directly over Mr. Gilbert. When the swindle started Mr. Gilbert was merely the chief clerk, the assumption being that he would not exercise dangerous authority without the consent of his chief. The questions of Commissioner Lane have been directed along the path which leads to Mr. Hotchkiss. Less has been said about Mr. Johnston.

End Is Not Yet. Ignorance of the law would not save Mr. Enslow, who is liable to imprisonment for destroying records. By testifying under oath, however, he is immune from prosecution.

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Married Women

Every woman covets a shapely, pretty figure, and many of them deplore the loss of their girlish forms after marriage. The bearing of children is often destructive to the mother's shapeliness. All of this can be avoided, however, by the use of Mother's Friend before baby comes, as this great liniment always prepares the body for the strain upon it, and reserves the symmetry of her form. Mother's Friend overcomes all the danger of child-birth, and carries the expectant mother safely through this critical period without pain. It is woman's greatest blessing. Thousands gratefully tell of the benefit and relief derived from the use of this wonderful remedy. Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per bottle. Our little book, telling all about this liniment, will be sent free.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

over signed the transfer orders. It never occurred to him that they might have been written by Gates.

Like Mr. King, Freight Agent H. R. Finney, of the Chesapeake and Ohio, showed that his road had been a victim of the Gates-Gilbert scheme. He examined the records and showed how he had received a proportionate share of the through rate for local business, to his financial loss.

"If I had known," he said, "what was being done, I would not have accepted and moved the Johnston cars. If I had received two bills for one, it would have been unusual, and I would have investigated over the phone. Where we get conflicting billings I would ask for the corrected one. We rely upon the connecting roads and forward without question."

Not Hotchkiss Signature, Says Swain. When T. E. Swain, freight agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio, was put on the stand, he produced many the bills and the first smiles yet from the officials of his company—by testifying that the authorizations were not in the handwriting of Mr. Hotchkiss.

He did not think they were written by Mr. Gilbert. "I did not issue the transfer orders," said Mr. Swain, "and had no knowledge of the rebilling plan until last October. The practice of transferring on the written order of Mr. Gilbert was not brought to my attention until October." This was after Special Agent Johnson had discovered the trick.

Mr. Swain testified that when he received his subpoena Monday afternoon he was ordered to produce a letter written to him on October 20th by Mr. Gilbert, advising him that the Gates scheme must stop; that the identity of shipments must be preserved. He had never seen the letter, but examined his file and found it there. The meaning of this communication was that Mr. Gilbert ordered the transfer practice stopped—the practice which Mr. Gates had been using to put in effect several years ago. The letter, however, was not written until after "the commotion."

The Letter. The text of the letter follows: (File A 3830.)

October 30, 1907. (Ninth Street.)

Dear Sir, W. R. Johnston, agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio, has been ordered to produce a letter written to him on October 20th by Mr. Gilbert, advising him that the Gates scheme must stop; that the identity of shipments must be preserved. He had never seen the letter, but examined his file and found it there. The meaning of this communication was that Mr. Gilbert ordered the transfer practice stopped—the practice which Mr. Gates had been using to put in effect several years ago. The letter, however, was not written until after "the commotion."

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP